

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter is an introduction which explains the background of translation, the purpose of translation, method of translation, and theory of translation.

1.1. Background of Translation

People as social being live together in a society and interact one and other: in this case, language plays a big role for human life because it is used as a mean of communication. So many languages use all over world that we are not able to master all of them. Sometimes we need to get the point of something that is spoken or written in a language that is different from ours. Such cases that can be found in many fields including education. As an example there are many books written in foreign language such as English that are needed by the Indonesian students. Thus, needed translation as a way to transfer meaning from source language into our own language and get the point.

Translation is a process of transferring meaning from a source language into target language Newmark(1988:5) gives a definition of translation, “Translation is rendering the meaning of text into another language in the way that the author intended the text”. In translation, translators are required not to make a change of meaning, but they are allowed to change the forms depends on the target language. In the book Linguistic Theory of Translation, translation is a context transfer in source Language with context comparison in the target Language. Translation also emphasizes that context transfer must be correspond with pure context . because comparison is a really important in translating context. (Catford in Djuhari,2014:11).

Therefore, the translation process is used for knowing the Source Language. The translation process changes from Source Language into Target Language.

Moreover, translation also deals with semantic and cultural aspect. Hatim and Mason (1997:1) say, "Translating as an act of communication which attempts to relay, across and linguistic boundaries, another act of communication (which may have been intended for different and different readers/listeners)." Writer has to change it to Target Language. With translation of this, reader and writer are able to understand the text from Source Language especially in events that are in the book.

Now days, translation is not a peculiar thing. It is used not only for learning and teaching but also for other activities like doing business, tourism, communication, etc. The translation can be mentioned as an art of competence, because translation needs the creative thought that always give a choice to translator without changes a message from Source Language into Target Language.

The writer chose this book because this book attracts the attention of writers because writer rarely find books for teenagers in Indonesian, therefore the writer translate this book into Indonesian so that teenagers in Indonesian have novel readings that are appropriate for their age. This book tells about middle school girls and cupcake.

1.2. Purpose of Translation

There are some purposes in this translation, such as:

1. To examine the skill of the writer in the translation field.
2. To improve the skill of translation.
3. To apply some appropriate methods in translating this book.
4. To help the readers understand the book content in other version (Bahasa Indonesia).

1.3 Significance of Translation

There are some significances in this translation, theoretically and partially such as:

1. Theoretically, the final report can show the theories development about translation, like methods, process, technique etc. not only that, but also it can show the result of the translation.

2. Practically, this final report is significant for:

a. student of English Vocational Program

This report can be used as a description of how to translate using the method technique of translation.

b. English Vocational Program

This final report can be data-base information for English Vocational Program. The program can propose the lectures to use it as one of the teaching materials, by taking a few paragraph to serve as examples.

c. readers

As mentioned in purpose of translation that this report is to help the readers understand the book content in other version.

d. other Writers

This final report can be a reference to another writers in his writing process.

1.4 Process of Translation

The translation process is a series of actions in which the translator devotes his knowledge, skills, abilities, and habits to transfer messages from Bsu to Bsa. Nida and Taber (1969; 33) divides the translation process into three stages.

1. Analyze the Bsu message

2. Transfer
3. Reconstruct the message in Bsa.

Overview:

**SOURCE LANGUAGE -> ANALYSIS -> TRANSITION ->
RECONSTRUCTION -> TARGET LANGUAGE**

1.5 Method of Translation

According to Newmark (1988:45-47), there are many methods which can be used to translate a text, they are:

1. Word-for-Word Translation

This is often demonstrated as interlinear translation with the TL immediately below the SL words. The SL word-order is preserved and the words translated into another language by their most common meanings, which can be out of context at times, especially in idioms and proverbs. The main purpose of word-for-word translation is either to understand the mechanics of the source language or to construct a difficult text as a pre-translation process.

For example:

Tsu: I like that clever student

Tsa: *Saya menyukai itu pintar anak

Every word translated one by one. Likely it can be translated with using another method and can be better, but writer thinks that just word for word method it's enough.

2. Literal Translation

The SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context. As a pre-translation process, this indicates the problem to be solved.

For example:

Tsu: It's raining cats and dogs.

Tsa: hujan kucing dan anjing.

3. Faithful Translation

Here the translation interprets the exact contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the grammatical structures of the target language. In this translation method, the cultural word changes. Besides the abnormality level of grammatical and lexical is unchanged.

For example:

Tsu: Born without arms, he was sent to special schools.

Tsa: Karena dilahirkan tanpa lengan, dia bersekolah di sekolah khusus

(Djuharie,2005:19)

This sentence faith with the exact contextual meaning of the source language.

4. Semantic Translation

Semantic translation refers to that type of translation which takes into account the aesthetic value of the source language text. Here, inappreciable cultural word, but it's translated in functional word and in neutral word of TL cultural manner.

For example:

Tsu: No pain no gain

Tsa: Bersakit-sakit dahulu bersenang-senang kemudian

5. Adaptation Translation

This is the 'freest' form of translation. It is used mainly comedies and poetry; the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved, the SL culture converted to the TL culture and the text rewritten. The deplorable practice of having a play or poem literally translated and then rewritten by an established dramatist or poet has produced many poor adaptations, but other adaptations have 'rescued' period plays.

For Example:

Tsu: As white as snow

Tsa: Putih seputih kapas

6. Free Translation

Free translation reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original. Usually it is paraphrase much longer than the original, a so-called 'intralingual translation, often prolix and pretentious, and not translation at all.

For example:

Tsu: The flowers in the garden

Tsa: Bunga-bunga yang tubuh dikebun

7. Idiomatic Translation

Idiomatic translation reproduces the 'message' of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist

in the original- (Authorities as diverse as Seteskovitch and Stuart Gilbert tend to this form of lively, ‘natural’ translation.)

For example:

Tsu: He is a tief

Tsa: Dia panjang tangan

8. Communicative Translation

Communicative translation attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and compherensible to the readership.

For example:

Tsu: Beware of the dog!

Tsa: Awas anjing galak!

E. Strategies of Translation

according to Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) “divide into two translation strategies, direct and oblique translation, there are seven producers. Three of them are direct translation.” As follow:

1. Borrowing

The simplest of translation, the idea of taking the word from the source language (SL) and maintaining it in the target language (TL).

For example: SL: Email

TL: Email

2. Calque

Transferred the source language to target language but in a literal translation.

For example: SL: Service User

TL: Service User

3. Literal Translation

The most common language that used in translation. If the literal translation does not possible, oblique translation must be used.

For example: SL: All these geese

TL: Semua angsa

4. Transposition

Replacing the word without changing the meaning of the message.

For example: SL: Black ball

TL: Bola hitam

5. Modulation

The variation that obtained by a change in the point of view. This used when the translation result suitable.

For example: SL: It isn't expensive

TL: Ini murah

6. Equivalent

This used when one text and same situation can be repeated by two texts using different stylistic and structural methods.

For example: SL: He has

TL: He has

7. Adaptation

This is changing the cultural reference in source language (SL) if there is no found in culture of target language (TL).

For example: SL: Hide and seek

TL: Petak umpet

8. Reduction

The technique that reduces certain elements of the SL

For example: SL: She got a car accident

TL: Dia mengalami kecelakaan

9. Addition

This is the technique that conveys details that are not formulated or stated in SL.

For example: SL: There are many Indonesians at the ship

TL: Banyak warga negara Indonesia di kapal itu.



